

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as second-class
matter under Act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth
Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania
Avenue.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Headquarters: W. A. Perkins,
44 North Seacombe Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-
ing Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester,
and Petersburg by carrier, 12 cents per
week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One	Six	Three	One
	Year.	Mos.	Mos.	Mos.
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50c
Daily without Sun.	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Sun. edition only.	2.00	.50	.25	—
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unassigned Communications will be
discarded.
Rejected Communications will not be
returned unless accompanied by stamps.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, sea-
shore or country, have The Times-
Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the
Circulation Department (Phone 38)
before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city ad-
dress as well as out-of-town address.

Necessary Conditions for Municipal Management.

We had something to say recently in
favor of municipal ownership, but not
municipal operation, of public utilities.
The subject continues to attract wide-
spread interest and is one of the burning
questions of the day.

The ideal condition is where such public
utilities are not merely owned, but oper-
ated, by a perfectly honest and capable
municipal management. No one denies
that if men of the present day went
into public service, that is, held offices,
from the lowest to the highest, municipal,
State and national, with the same spirit
of self-denial and of patriotic duty that
animated and inspired the Confederate
soldier, an Utopia of municipal manage-
ment would be at hand.

But what are the facts? The average
officeholder regards his position more as
a personal privilege and a perquisite than
as a post of public duty. He is not in
the business for his health. If, as in
case of officers who get fees, he is paid
by what he does, then he wants to make
all he possibly can. If, as is generally
the case, he receives a mere salary, then,
with many honorable exceptions, the
inevitable consequences are that his de-
sire is to do as little as he can to earn
his salary. If the salary is smaller
than he thinks, he deserves and he is an
honest man, he will try to get it raised,
and, if he is a dishonest man, he will
be tempted to make it larger by crooked
methods, or by what is commonly called
graft, and this latter is the bane of
American politics.

Where it is understood that public of-
fice is not paid, there is often the com-
pensation of the honor of doing the
work from a sense of public duty, and
in the respect for the individual service
which such unrequited service brings.
The spirit of graft or public plunder has
gotten into municipal affairs so widely
that even where an individual member
gets unjustly nothing for himself, he
sometimes considers it legitimate to throw
a plum to a friend, at the expense of the
public, and this makes municipal man-
agement of public utilities so incompetent
and so expensive.

Of course, we do not apply these re-
marks to all officeholders. As we have
said, there are many honorable excep-
tions—men who serve the government
honestly, faithfully and efficiently. But
the case is too often as we have stated.

Of the success in Glasgow, which is
held up as the example of an ideal man-
agement of municipal street railways, a
recent writer says, that "in Glasgow its
progress in civic affairs has never been
tarnished by the taint of politics. The
ward boss is unknown. Citizens' com-
mittees take his place, civic patriotism
runs strong, and the difference among
the members of the City Council are not
so much on the principles of progress
as on the pace at which they should go
forward."

Is it surprising that with this condi-
tion the Glasgow gas works are furnish-
ing gas to the people now at 53 cents
per thousand cubic feet? Another writ-
er says in The Outlook: "The recent
act of the New York Legislature in tak-
ing from the New York Board of Alder-
men . . . the power of granting fran-
chises and conferring it upon the
Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
is a step in the right direction. But it
is only a step. What is really wanted
is the abolition of municipal councils,
which are elected by wards, and a sub-
stitution therefor of a small board of
not more than fifteen nor less than
nine, who shall be elected on a general
ticket—and shall represent the entire
city. Experience has proved that ward
representation tends to ward politics,
the bane of our municipal system.
And it has also been proven that it
is possible to get a small board of
competent, honest and public spirited
men. The work of a City Council is ad-
ministrative and not legislative, and for
such work a small body, not a large one,
is needed."

To us these statements appear the
axioms of municipal management, and
until the management of the municipal

public utilities is put absolutely upon a
strictly business basis and "men are ap-
pointed because they can run business,
and not because they can run a primary,"
the political influence will destroy the
business methods.

We do not despair that at some future
date reform, with its scourge of knotted
cords will drive the corruptionists from
public office, and it shall be considered,
as it deserves to be, that the man who
debases the public office for his private
gain is a traitor.

Then, and not till then, will municipal
business be put on a proper basis, and
its management be conducted by men
who are chosen for their honesty and
competency and who serve from a sense
of public duty and not because they
want the opportunity to plunder; and
then, and not until then, will the ideal
results of municipal ownership and mu-
nicipal management be realized.

Folk to the Rescue.

Governor Folk, the reformer of Mis-
souri, who as Governor of the State is
endeavoring to enlarge and make State-
wide some of the reforms that he was so
successful in bringing about in St. Louis,
is just now up against a very hard propo-
sition. Missouri people, or at least a
great many of them, are as fond of horse
racing as Kentuckians are, but, unlike
the Kentuckians, the Missourians race
their horses for the money that may be
in it more than for the love of horse-
flesh. The result is that horse racing
in Missouri has degenerated into the most
reprehensible kind of gambling.

The Legislature of the State, at its
last session, put a new statute on the
law books, which prohibits betting on
horse races. The law was aimed at all
race track gamblers, but more especially
at the bookmakers, who for years have
operated at the famous Delmar race track
in St. Louis.

Governor Folk has ordered the sheriff
of St. Louis county to enforce the law.
He has directed that officer to summon
a sufficient number of deputies to carry
out the order, and declares that if the
local facilities are not sufficient for the
proper enforcement of the law, he, the
Governor, will call out the militia. There
appearing to be a disposition on the part
of both the sheriff and the attorney-gen-
eral to wink at the race track betting and
to antagonize the Governor, the latter
has gone to St. Louis, presumably to see
to it in his own vigorous way, that his
orders are carried out, and he has gone,
so a local paper says, "prepared to sit
up with the boys."

One thing that makes the affair in-
teresting is that the attorney-gen-
eral has informed the Governor that he
does not think, as at present advised,
that betting as carried on now at the
Delmar track, is a violation of the law,
which probably means that the book-
makers have in some way changed their
methods of gambling since the enactment
of the law, in order to whip the devil
around the stump, and the attorney-gen-
eral is inclined to encourage this evasion.
Furthermore, the sheriff has employed
counsel, who has advised him that the
system of gambling now used at the track,
while gambling in itself, is not the kind
of gambling forbidden by the statute, and,
of course, counsel for the bookmakers
are of the same opinion. It is alleged
that the sheriff has declared that in the
absence of a positive opinion by the
attorney-general that the present gam-
bling system is a violation of the law, he
will not act.

This is the condition of affairs that
has brought Governor Folk to St. Louis,
and he intimates that the Legislature did
not pass and he did not sign an excuse
of a law that could be so easily evaded,
and he proposes to enforce it if he has to
be attorney-general and sheriff, too, as
well as Governor. That is just the kind
of pluck the people love to see a reform
Governor exhibit, and they are taking,
and will continue to take, an absorbing
interest in the fight that Governor Folk
now has on hand.

Why Not An Armistice?

It is reported that there may be no
armistice pending the negotiations be-
tween Japan and Russia for peace. But
why not?

An armistice is simply the temporary
suspension of hostilities and preserves
the status quo. While it is in force each
party may do within the limits pre-
scribed by the truce whatever he could
have done in time of peace. For ex-
ample, he may raise troops, collect stores,
receive reinforcements and fortify places
that are not actually in a state of siege.
Neither party can take advantage of the
armistice to do what he could not have
done had military operations been con-
tinued. Thus, he cannot throw rein-
forcements or provisions into a besieged
town, and neither besiegers nor besieged
are at liberty to repair their fortifications
or erect new works. All things contained
in places, the possessions of which was
contested, must remain in the state in
which they were before the armistice
began. Any infringement by either party
of the conditions of the truce entitles the
other to recommence hostilities without
previous intimation.

The following example is given by a
writer on this subject to illustrate the
nature of an armistice: "On February
25, 1866, the representatives of England,
France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Tur-
key and Russia met in conference at
Paris to consider the terms of a treaty
of peace, which should terminate the
war at that time going on between five
of the above named nations. The British
nation was very unwilling to suspend
hostilities, due to the sitting of the con-
ference, partly on account of the numer-
ous failures of diplomacy in the preced-
ing year and partly because Russia was
suspected of only wishing to gain time.
It was agreed, however, at the first sit-
ting, in conformity with the laws of
nations and usages of war, that an armis-
tice was to be announced by telegraph
messages to the commander in the Crimea
and to last until the 21st of March. Dur-
ing that period (about one month), the
hostile armies were to remain strictly
at peace, but the fleets of the allies were
to continue their blockade of Russian
ports. The information reached the gen-

erals late on February 28th. On the fol-
lowing morning a white flag was hoisted
in the Russian camp outside of Sebastopol. Several Russian officers assem-
bled around it and a brilliant cavalcade
of British, French and Sardinian pro-
ceeded thither. The accredited officers
compared notes, found the terms of the
armistice clear, agreed on a boundary
line between the hostile hostile forces,
and formally gave pledges for a cessa-
tion of fighting. The courtesy of the
civilized nations at once succeeded the
horrors of war, the Russian commander
gave a magnificent entertainment to the
allied commanders, and was entertained
in turn; the soldiers fraternized by little
gifts of tobacco and ludicrous attempts
at conversation across a small stream, which
formed part of the boundary line, and a
few British officers were permitted to
make excursions into the interior of
Crimea. The armistice ended on March
21st, not by a renewal of hostilities, but
by the signing of a treaty of peace."

Why not such an armistice between
Japan and Russia. It does seem to us
heathenish and brutal that, pending the
negotiations for peace, the armies in
Manchuria should continue to fight and
shed blood unnecessarily. But war is
hell.

Yesterday's Primary.

With the closing of the polls yesterday
an interesting and spirited contest be-
tween Richmond Democrats for party
honors was concluded. It was a hard-
fought battle between many of the can-
didates, but it was a friendly fight, and
was conducted in fairness and good tem-
per. A fairly large vote was polled, and
so far as we can learn the election was
without taint of fraud or trickery.

We congratulate the successful can-
didates and offer this crumb of comfort to
the defeated: A man cannot count re-
sults. His part is to do his best and
let the results take care of themselves.

But the man who runs honorably, in the
highest sense runs successfully, whether
or not he wins the prize. Of course,
there will be disappointments and many
will say that some candidates were nomi-
nated who should have been defeated,
and that others were defeated who should
have been nominated. But in our form
of government the majority rules, and it
cannot be disputed that the primary is
the best means yet devised to test popular
sentiment. The voters have expressed
their choice, and from their decision there
is no appeal.

The Expenses of the Primary.

The Times-Dispatch now comes for-
ward with the suggestion that the coun-
ties and cities assume the cost of the
primary within their respective limits.
Of course, the practical working of this
law in Richmond, for instance, would
be that this city would be required to
pay the cost of conducting farcical Re-
publican primaries for every election
providing little jobs for small politicians
of that party. Similar absurdities would
develop elsewhere in the State, and there
would be no legal method of preventing
the prohibitionists, the Socialist-Labor
people or any number of citizens choos-
ing to organize and call themselves a
party from demanding that the State
pay the expenses of their primaries also.—
News Leader.

Not at all. It could be provided that
no party polling less than a given num-
ber of votes in the previous election
should be entitled to have the expenses
of its primary paid, and then only in
general primaries, for the nomination of
State officers, Senators and Representa-
tives in Congress. The probability is
that the Republicans would stick to the
convention system; if not, the expense
would be so small that no city or county
would feel it.

Again, our contemporary says:
"With one general primary there is no
doubt that volunteer election officers
can be secured here as in other States.
We confess we cannot see the sense of
offering men required to do clerical and
judicial work the wages of a common
day laborer, when better men are willing
to give their service to the State and
party free of charge."

Then, why pay judges and clerks in the
regular elections? It may be that many
patriotic men would serve without pay,
but the State cannot afford to take the
risk; no more can the Democratic party.
If a primary is not universal, its own
object will be defeated, and in order to
be sure of getting suitable judges, the
party authorities must have the money
to pay the per diem. The money might
be raised by assessing the party at large,
but in that event many would pay
nothing and the burden would fall on
the few. Primaries are for the benefit
of the people, and the fair way to defray
the expenses is by general taxation.

What a good thing for the candidates
and politicians that every day is not
Monday and court day in old Virginia.
Well, 'twere well that you look well,
even if the other fellow's pile of votes
was larger than your own.

If you did not get your choice yester-
day, maybe you will in the August
primary. Who knows?

The hotter the weather the harder the
candidates work. The desire for office
is a great invigorator.

If Japan is so anxious to have peace,
the Czar should really try to be more
obliging about it.

Every candidate has his day, but yester-
day there were several more candi-
dates than days.

President Roosevelt as his own John
Hay has been a rather widespread sur-
prise.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

is of proven value. Sixty years is
a pretty good test. No acid, no grit. Ask
your dentist.

THE MOST POPULAR SHIRT BEARS THIS LABEL

Monarch

Made in all styles for men who seek the maximum of wear at the minimum of cost.

FAST COLOR FABRICS

Dealers have them at \$1.00 or \$1.25

QUETT, PEABODY & CO.

TRAY, N.Y.

LARGEST MAKERS OF SHIRTS AND COLLARS IN THE WORLD.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Colonel John S. Mosby.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Is Colonel John S. Mosby a citizen
of Virginia? What position in the Fed-
eral service does he hold?

A SUBSCRIBER.
We believe Colonel Mosby is not a voter
in Virginia. He is employed as an attor-
ney in the Department of Justice.

Justice Lamar.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Kindly settle a dispute as to the
name of Judge Lamar, deceased, of the
United States Supreme Court. Is it
Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar or Lucius
Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar?

Your courtesy will be appreciated by:
Dr. D. C.
Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus.

The Luna Joyner Case.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please answer through
your query column what ever became of
the little Luna Joyner case? Were the
parties ever convicted who were thought
to have kidnapped her, and has she been
restored to her people?

A SUBSCRIBER.
Our information is that she has been
located, but she has not yet been brought
to Virginia.

The men arrested on suspicion are out
on bail.

Church Privileges.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—To settle a dispute, please answer
the following question: If I pay a church
a fixed amount for the privilege of sell-
ing refreshments on the grounds of said
church, can any one sell refreshments
within a mile of said church grounds
without permission from me or said
church?
A SUBSCRIBER.

The Law of Inheritance.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer the question in your
query column and oblige a subscriber:
Mr. A. died, leaving a tract of land to
B and his wife for their lifetime. At
their death the land to their daughter,
Mary. Mary died before B and his wife,
but left a son. Now at the death of B
and his wife, does Mary's son get
the land or does the land revert back
to the estate of A. None of the parties
are relatives of A. A. B. C.
The land goes to Mary's son.

"Richmond is a Hard Road," etc.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—If it be possible to obtain the
original words of the song entitled
"Richmond is a Hard Road to Travel,"
please publish it in your Sunday issue
and oblige.

The song begins:
Do you want to hear my song;
I'm afraid it's rather long.
Of the famous old Richmond double
trouble.

With half a dozen trips
And half a dozen slips,
And the very latest bursting of the
bubble?"

GRACE HENRY.
Shawneetown, Ill.

What is a Public Road.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you kindly tell me the law
on a road that has been used as a
Secessionist to postoffice, church and mill.
Has the owner of the farm which this
road runs through the right to use
bars and gates (without hinges) at the
top and bottom of a steep hill, bars right
at creek bed, which makes it impossible
for a lady or small child to handle; and,
in case of rains, makes it impossible to
get through without getting in water to
get down bars? This steep hill-side has
been lately fenced in, making only a
long, narrow lot, and is dangerous to
step on hillside to lower bars or open
gate, should one be used instead of bars.

READER.
If the road has become a public road
by dedication or prescription, or the
parties using it have an easement in it,
then it cannot be fenced in so as to in-
terfere with a safe and proper use of it.

The Governor and General Lee.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer in next Sunday's
Times-Dispatch the following two ques-
tions:
What was the date of Governor Mont-
ague's speech in Boston?
Did he say in that speech that the time
had not arrived when R. E. Lee, or
rather a statue of Lee, should be placed
in the Hall of Fame in Washington?

To settle a controversy I would thank
you to answer these questions, as I pre-
sume you can easily do from the files
of The Times-Dispatch.

Yours very truly,
W. J. MORRISSETT.

Lynchburg, Va.
In the Governor's speech in Boston,
delivered during the first week in Novem-
ber, 1902, no reference whatever was made
to General Lee's statue. The speech
dealt wholly with national political mat-
ters, and no reference was made to Gen-
eral Lee. It is understood that the Gov-
ernor did not sign the bill because, while
he entertains the highest opinion and
reverence for General Lee, he did not

Brief Items From Everywhere.

President Halted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Two
bicycle policemen were given a great
surprise Sunday afternoon when they found
out that one of the occupants of an automo-
bile which they had halted for speeding
was President Roosevelt.

The President about half past four
Sunday afternoon, with his son Theo-
dore, Jr., and one his school friends, left
the White House in an automobile and
started for the country. When they reach-
ed Columbia Road, the speed of the ma-
chine was increased and attracted the
attention of two bicycle policemen, who
ordered the driver to stop.

When informed that the President was
in the automobile it was allowed to pro-
ceed.

Honor Whitelaw Reid.

LONDON, June 20.—Preparations are
going forward to make the Pilgrims' dis-
turb to Mr. Whitelaw Reid on Friday eve-
ning at Claridge's, the most notable
event in the history of that society.

In honor of the occasion Mr. Alfred
Austin, who has been named by the
society, which will be read at the dinner,
Bar Roberts will preside. Field Marshal
Sir George White will propose the toast
to the Pilgrims, and among other speech-
makers will be Sir Conan Doyle and Gen-
eral Stewart Woodford.

Although there will be nearly four hun-
dred persons in the gathering Mr.
Austin, who is the secretary, says it
has been absolutely impossible to sat-
isfy the demand for tickets.

Asks for \$30,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—An-
drew Carnegie has been asked by the
Universal Peace Union of this city to con-
tribute the modest sum of \$30,000,000
to promote a hard and fast international
alliance between the United States, Great
Britain, France and Germany.

The Union desires this union of na-
tions in the interest of peace. It believes
it would smooth out the Morocco in-
cidents, and would prevent the develop-
ment of Mr. Carnegie is asked to
play the role of patron. If France,
Germany and England agree he is to
promise to give \$30,000,000 each for the es-
tablishment of a Carnegie Institute in
Paris, London and Berlin. These, it is
proposed, shall be run on the lines sim-
ilar to the Carnegie Institute at Wash-
ington.

Japanese Laborers Insolent.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 20.—The la-
bor situation in these islands is far from
being satisfactory. Insults and annoyances
gradually become both insolent and
reasonable in their demands upon re-
plantations, and in consequence of re-
fusal to have occurred.

Agitators have been working among the
Japanese laborers by appealing to their
national pride, and the success of their
forces in the present war. When Japan-
ese victories are announced the agita-
tors make use of the relation that the
Japanese mutually feel to arouse a spirit
of discontent among them.

New Medicine—Sea Water.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Sea water as a
medicine beverage, chiefly designed to
reduce obesity, has come into fashion
among many women who are spending
the summer months at the New Jer-
sey coast, and the business of supply-
ing the water has grown into quite an
extensive enterprise by fishermen. It is
sold by them from the deep sea, far
out of sight of land, so that there can be
no danger of contamination, and is car-
ried in the kegs which are used for beer.

Dishonored Name.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Pres-
ident Roosevelt, after a long and hard
contest, that the name of the frigate which
twice was captured by British craft of
equal size, has no place of honor in the
American naval list. Lee directed that
the midshipman practice bark Chesapeake

Problem in Arithmetic.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Kindly answer the following in
your issue of June 4th: A grocer sold
goods to a customer amounting to \$32.
by weight averaging 16 1/4 ounces to
the pound. He afterwards sold to the
same customer goods amounting to \$32,
by weight averaging 16 1/2 ounces to the
pound. How much did the grocer make
or lose by the false weights?

READER.
Suppose 8 ounces were sold for a pound
instead of 16 ounces. The real value
would be half as much; and in the same
way 16 : 15 1/4 :: \$32 : \$35.50. Then he would
gain \$32 - \$35.50, or \$3.50.

Similarly, 16 : 16 1/2 :: \$32 : \$33. Then he
would lose \$32 - \$33, or \$1.

His gain, \$16.50, minus his loss, \$1, gives
\$15.50, which is what he gains on the
transactions.

Woman Won Political Place.

Miss Estelle Reel, who has recently been
appointed national superintendent of Indian
schools for the third time, was the first
woman to be appointed to an office by President
Taft, and the only one to be given a
place of importance. She is probably the only
woman holding office under the national gov-
ernment who carved her way to it by her own
political efforts.

Trying Part.

The dentist came enough
in spite of his skill.
He never gives you laughing gas
When he presents his bill.
—Grand Rapids Press.

Blanks' B. & S. Dime Liver Pills

have done good where others
failed. Price 10c per box of one
dozen pills.

Blanks' Tender-Foot Cure

will positively cure aching, burn-
ing, tired, tender feet. Stops them
from perspiring at once. Price
10c per box.

Prepared only by

BLANKS,

THE PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.
SOLD AT ALL EIGHT STORES.
Our motto saves you money on
all drug store goods every day
in the year.

MOTTO: No article sold at full
price.

hereafter be known as the Severn. A
general order will issue within a few
days from the Navy Department, putting
the change of names into effect. Never
again will the II fast name be fol-
lowed on an American warship.

Merchants' Trust to Pay.

NEW YORK, June 20.—At a meeting of
the directors of the Merchants' Trust
Company at the office